COL. MONTGOMERY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Several Senators who were near the field of bettle relate one occurrence which reflects great credit upon Col. Montgouiery, of the New-Jersey First Volunteers. His regiment was coming up as a reenterment, and was a short distance east of Centreville when our retreating soldiers attempted to pass him. He halted. checked as many as possible, encouraged them to turn back, by saying that be and his Jerseymen ere going to fight the Rebels and wanted their

GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Con McClellan immediately takes command on the other side of the Potomac. Gen. Rosencrastz takes his command.

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.

Government has telegraphed to Massachusetts for five thousand men, and to New-York for five thousand more.

MORE REPORTS FROM THE PIELD OF BATTLE. W. A. Croffet has just returned from the bat tle-field, and reports that the Ell-worth Zonaves, 19th New-York, Rhode Island 1st and 2d, Min arsota 1st, and parts of the Delaware, Vermont, and Connecticut troops were among those most badly slaughtered. All our troops, except one Penestlyan a regiment, whose time had expired, and who refused to make a charge, fought most berojeally, and drove back the Rebel cavalry and infantry, time after time, but were finally routed by the terrific tire of small shot from the batteries, and fell back to Centreville, and part of them to the fort Sentions opposite this city. The other two divisions have commenced to inreach themselves at Centreville,

THE ACCRESSIVE MOVEMBER

There is no prospect of an immediate aggressive movement by the Reb is. They might have cut us off easily by going three miles.

NUMBER KULLID.

Probably not more than 1,000 Federal troops thre kiped. The enemy was very badly damaged. Many of our wounded, and the Rhode Island and three guns of Sherman's Battery, fell into the bands of the Rebels. Capt. Tower of the Thode Island 1st was the first officer killed, Cov. Sprague and Col. Gorman are among the

To the Ass cloted Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861. After the latest information was received from Centreville at 74 o'clock last night, a series of events look place in the intensest degree disasteens. Many confused statements are prevalent, but easurh is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has east a glocen over the remnants of the army, and effected the deepest melancholy throughout

The caruage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours it is represented as frightful. to were advancing and taking their marked latteries gradually, but surely, it d driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the ecemy seemed to have been reënforced by Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took command and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly ocourred and a regular stampedo took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stard at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army beesme semoratized, and it was impossible to check then, ofther at Centreville or at Pairfax Court

Mouse. Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Pairfax Court-House, but our forces being in full retreat, he could not accomplish the

Beyon Beyond Fairfax Court-House the retreat was kept up notil the men reached their regular encampagente, a portion of whom returned to them. but a still larger portion coming inside the in-

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the way side from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax

The road from Bull's Run was strowed with keepsacks, arms, &c. Some of our troops debeerately threw away their guns and appurte-Ges. M Dowell was in the rear of the retreat

exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect.

The latter part of the army, it is said, made

their retreat in order. He was completely exhausted, having elept but

little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended. It is supposed that the force sent out against our

troops, consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says that owing to reënforcements from Richmond, Stransburg and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,-

The panic was so great that the attempt to -ally them to a stand at Centreville was entirely vain. If a firm stand had been made there, r troops could have been reënforced and much a aster prevented. Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well arranged plans.

It is supposed all the provision trains belonging to the United States Government were saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident or the wheels came off, and had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

An officer just from Virginia (10:30) reports that the road from Centerville to the Potomac is strewed with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupation of the fortifications and intrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

The following is an account of the inauguration of the panic which has resulted so disastrously to our troops. It receives enusual interest from the subsequent events:

All our military operations went swimmingly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a Pontoon across Bull's Run. The enemy were comingly in retreat, and their batteries being mmasked, one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters

Company I, and a private. A prisoner who was | who had inesutionally advanced immediately after read.

Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage-wagons were emptied, and their borses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. Wounded sold ers cried on the roadside for as sistance, but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by.

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery on our part necessary, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step in the following order:

Col. Einstein's 27th Pennsylvania Regiment, with two guns, The Garibaldi Guards, and Colonel Blenker's

1st Rifle Regiment, with his batteries, followed at several miles distant by the De Kalb Regi-

When our conrier left at 41 o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement. Two new masked batter es had been opened by the Rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its lines broken and demanded immediate recenforcement. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the bill-side, directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax Court-House, he was overtaken by a Government messenger, who reported that our army was in full retreat toward Centreville. They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even in some instances to the regulars, and the lines were broken, and that a retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered necessary.

The Ruode Island Battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull's Run, where their retreat was cut off. Their borses were all killed.

It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the retreating army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the assaulting party. The 71st New-York Regiment lost about half

The following Regiments were engaged in the

The 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut Regiments.

The 1st Regiment of Regulars, composed the 2d, 3d, and 6th Companies.

Two hundred and fifty Marinea, The 8th and 14th New-York Militia.

The 1st and 2d Rhode Island. The 71st New-York.

The 2d New-Hampshire. The 5th Massachusetts.

The 1st Minnesota. The 1st Michigan, the 11th and 38th New York, the 2d, 4th, and 5th Maine, and the 2d Vermont Regiments, beside the several batteries.

Liest. Col. Fownes, of the lith New York.
The Liest. Colour and Major of the Fire Zonaves.
Col. France, of the 2th New York.
Col. France, of the 2th New York.
Col. Wiscon, of the lit Silch and.
Col. Col. Wiscon, of the lit Silch and.
Col. Col. Wiscon, of the lit Silch and.

Capt. Gustries, Company H. 11th Massachusetts.; Capt. Fay, Company H, 2d Rhode rakerd. Capt. McCoor. Col. PARNERS and Major Louises, of the Zoneves, badly

LAWRENCE, of the 5th Massachusetts. Tompkine, of the 2d Few-York.

Col. Chans, of the fits New York. Cop. Chans, of the lim Ne anchoretts. Copt. Enlis, of the list New York. none those reported killed are Lieut.-Col. Nugent and Capt. Thomas Francis Meegher

Capt. Ricketts of the Artillery and two New York regiments have gone over to Virginia. It was the remnant of the Zouaves that were

attacked by the Black-Horse Cavalry, and repulsed them, leaving but six of them to return The Pennsylvania Fourth was not in the faction, having left for home on the morning of the

battle, their term of service having expired. It was known to our troops at the time of the hattle vesterday that Johnston had formed a connection with Besuregard on the night of the

irst action at Bull's Run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming nto Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the Confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers, and in their own posi-

These facts were further confirmed by prison ers taken, deserters and spies, but these facts were not probably known at Washington, and he officers, in leading our men into action, only beved orders

Gen. Schenek, as well as the older field flicers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavor to raily his men to make a stand at Centreville.

It was the arrival of fresh reënforcements to the nemy in superior numbers that turned the scale of The enemy before now might perhaps have more

to boast of if they had followed up their advantage

BETTER NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The number of killed and wounded is gradually decreasing. Six hundred Zouaves have returned.

It is now understood that Col. Wilcox, reported killed, is living, though badly wounded. GEN. M'CLELLAN ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND

Gen. McClolian has been summoned by the Government from Western Virginia to repair to Washington to take command of the army of

Gen. Rosencrantz takes his place in command of the army of Western Virginia. RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS D'ARMLE.

The corps d'armee at Washington is to be in stantly re-organized and increased. The orders have already been given. Offers of regiments already raised and being made, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days. Large re-enforcements from various districts are already on the way hither, orders having been telegraphed for them yesterday while the battle was in progress, THE SAFETY OF THE CAPITAL.

The Government entertains no apprehension for the safety of the Capital. Preparations not only

for the defensive, but for the renewal of effeasive perations, are going on vigorously.

RETURN OF GEN. MCDOWELL. Gen. M. Dowell bas returned to his headquarters at Arings, a Heights. The regiments comprising his army vill resume their positions.

Most of them have alread, done so. FEDERAL AND REBEL LOSSES A'T BULL'S RUN. WASHINGTON (via Baltimore), July 22, 1861.

I have spent eight hours in carefully question ing the returned soldiers in various parts of the city. Our losses are far less and severe than was at first reported by scared civilians and running soldiers. There are probably not 300 killed, and perhaps not 200; for example: The 2d Connecticut Regiment returned, which was reported in the morning as badly cut up, lost but a dozen.

The New-Haven Grays have all returned unharmed, yet this regiment was exposed to frequent volleys of cannon and musketry.

Again 200 of Ellsworth's Fire Zonaves were reported to have been surrounded in the road and annihilated by the Black Horse cavalry. On the contrary they cut down and destroyed the cavalry and suffered little loss themselves. In this encounter the New-York 71st, also reported as used up, suffered but little, and so of others. Few of the vast number of balls fired by the rebels took effect. On the the contrary all the instances detailed by our men show that the enemy suffered severely.

Three New-York Fire Zonaves, who wer scouting in the advance, hunted the rebels on the sly, like squirrels among the bushes, and chalked down 26 as positively killed by them.

The New-York 71st came upon a rifled gun. It lost 8 men, but in return killed the whole of the 18 rebels secreted.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF BULL'S REN FIGHT. DISPERSION OF THE REBELS AT OREGON INLET.

Louisville, Monday, July 22, 1861. A special disputch to The Nashville Union, from Manassas, 18th, says, that at the fight at Bull's Run, Gen. Beauregard commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times in great confusion and

The Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, with 7 runs, engaged Sherman's 15 guns, and after making the latter change position fifteen times, ellenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was triffing. Maj. Harrison and two privates were killed. Capts. Dulaney, Chitman, and three privates were wounded. A Federal officer of high rank was killed, and \$700 in gold taken from his

The reported attack upon the battery at Hatteras by the United States steamer Wabash is confirmed. It also stated that an attack was made on Oregon Inlet, nd the Rebels dispersed by shells.

Commodore Mervine transferred his pennant to the steamship Colorado on the lith,

The Knoxeille Whig withdraws the name of Gen

Twiggs and hoists that of Polk for Governor of Ten-

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. RICHMOND, VA., July 21, ?

via New-Orleans, 22. \$
A fight commenced near Managers at 5 o'clock this morning, and became general about 12. It continues till about 7, when the Federalists retired, leaving as in possession of the field. Sherman's battery of light artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give de

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN STILL AT HARPER'S PERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22, 1861. Gen. Patterson's presence at Manassas Junction is mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry, with a portion of his command, awaiting the arrival of Gen.

FROM MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Monday, July 22, 1861. Oper two thousand dollars, worth of medicines, be longing to Mr. Kelly of the firm of Garbart & Kelly of this city, designed for the South, were seized at Cap Girardean, on the last trip of the stenmer Memphis, by Col. March of the 20th Hinois Regiment, encamped at that point.

cons laden with 85 men, women, and children arrived last night from the Texas country, Missomi. These people were driven from their homes by the Sc-

Accounts from Calloway County represent the ordery and well-behaved manner of the Federal troops in that county as having an excellent effect upon the Se-

JEFFERSON CITY, July 21, 1861. Col. Mulligan's Chicago Brigade arrived here by special train at 8 o'clock this evening, and are now uartered at the depot.

From present indications it is probable that there will be a querum in the Convention. Members continue to arrive daily.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWELFTH.

Boston, Monday, July 22, 1861. Orders have been received, hastening the departure of the 12th Regiment, Col. Webster, which will leave to-morrow night, via Fall River. The 13th Regiment Rifles, Col. Leonard, and Major Cobb's splendid battery of artillery will probably loave within a week.

PRIZES AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 22, 1861. The steam gunboat Albatross reports that the brig Costa Rica, from Philadelphia for Havana, was die masted on the 11th, and would put back for Philadel phia. The Albatross had in charge two prizes, one from Galveston, and one from Charleston. [By tele graph to Eliwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

CALL FROM COL. COCHRANE. PIRST UNITED STATES CHASSEURS, HEAD QUARTERS, PALACE GLERRES, NSW-YORS, July 22, 1961.

Our army has suffered a reverse. Washington

threatened. Troops are wanted to save the Government. Let the whole country assert itself, and hasten to the rescue.

My regiment needs a few hundred more recruits to enable it to take the field. Citizens, hesten to be enrolled in the cause of your country, JOHN COCHEANE, Colored

TO THE TOP OF THEIR BENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin; Sitting to-day in the porch of a fine hotel here, I heard the original conversation between a North erner and a Southerner which W. Shakespeare has trave-tied by premeditation in the following conversa tion between Hamlet and Polonius:

Herelet -Do you see youder cloud that's almost in the shape of cannel !
Pulsmins—Hy the mass, and 'tis like a cannel, indeed,
Hous, —Meminine it is the a wease! !
Pul —It is becased like a wease!
Hous—Or, nice a whale.
Put —Very like a whale.

If this ien't a verballs correct quotation, Mr. Knight will pardon. W. Sankespeare's works do not figure much at Newport except in flesh-and-blood editions. I am quite sure that the said W. S. wrote the above after eavesdropping across two and a balf centuries, and hearing these two well-dressed gentlemen, whose names I will not give, since they are too well known. The Hamlet in this case was a wealthy semi-South eruer with Secossion sympathies thinly disguised unde some Union parises; the compliant Polonius was from Boston, a village where the largest and the smalles things are said and done of any place on this continent.

If you want a man who will give all for truth and justice, go to Bos on; if you want a msn who will touch glasses with the assessin of his own Senator within two squares of the latter's prostrate form, go to Boston. I do not mean to give you the conversation which I heard this morning; that, I assure you, is faithfully given in the extract from Ham'et above. The Bostonian atoned for saying that he invored the Union (kind soul!) by allowing every noble name and idea of America, and especially of his own State, to be villified in his presence.

-When is this contemptible and cowardly abuse ment to end! Has dappernose, then, actually become the chief Yankee characteristic whenever the Yankee gets out of a workshop.

When I first set foot in New-England, fresh fr the Slave States in which I was born and reared, I met at table in Boston the Hon. Mr. W. Hearing that I was from the South, he instantly turned his attention to me and began a series of adulations of Southern people and Southern institutions; apologizing for his own region: speering at the liberals of New-Engiand as a very small band of crazy folk! I hope he will never know the chi I that came upon me as he spoke. Through how muny toils and struggles had I come to rest upon the freedom of New-England; through what weary paths came to regard the men he was sneering at as the heralds of a Nation's Promised Land! I turned and told him plainly and in a sinele sentence, that he had mistaken my opinions, which were not those common at the South; but I could not help thinking that if he and others had shown themselves braver and truer to their institutions, in stead of apologists for Slavery, such opinions would have been much more common at the South. I have in my mind a case of a very different kind. It

was, I believe, about eight years ago, that I was consalted by a committee at New-Haven as to whether knew any gentleman in the South who would be wi hing to deliver a lecture in New-Haven, in defense the institution of Slavery. My mind fixed upon Ge Fitzhugh, of King George County, Va., who had written works on the " Failure of Free Society," and The Sociology of the South." Mr. Fitzhugh went to New-Haven, and gave, on the evening of his arrival, lecture entitled, " Free Society a Failure." Wendell Phillips was present and heard the lecture, and Mr. F. evidently took pleasure in seeing him. Fitzhugh's method of proving Free Society a failure was by theories and speculations which had got into the crevices and under the ears of his brain, like the bats in the rickety old massion, situated on the fag-end of a once noble cetate. This spot of " the sacred soil" la had never left for a month, and of Free Soviety, of course, knew nothing. At New-Haven he fell, I am happy to say, into very different hands than those of the Hen. Mr. W. of Boston, or of Polonius at Newport. He was the guest of that henest and noble man, if God ever made one, the late Mr. Samuel Foote. he next morning after the lacture, Mr. Foots took Mr. F. in a buggy, and drove through out the beautiful town of New-Haven and its environs; showed him bouses and cottage which would be marvels of elegence in Virginia, as informed him, without any allusion to log-cabins, that many of these maneions belonged to mechanics, and some, even, to day-laborers. Fitzhugh was thunder stricken. He had proved Free Society a failure with out even leaving his State; nobody repiled to him, bu he went home snawered. He always preserved at ominous eilence about the visit; but he neknowledged his must be about Northern Society, and though before that he had invariably printed a pamphlet every six on the in favor of the "Sociology of the South," I believe he has not penned a line of the kind since. The grave and impressive rebuke of Samu-I Foote, who simply said that he " would take him (Fitzhogh) out to see how Free Society had failed," wasnever less. M. Foote was a gentlemen in an old sense, which is some times forgotten even in Scholastic Boston; that is, he

was gentle but always man. If Northern men would oftener refrain from abnogating their manhood, and chardering their own comtry; did they act this manly and sentle part toward Southern men, I can imagine many benefits whi must flow from such a course. The South would : spect the North, and the sentiment of the North with out having to be endgeled first. The South always believed that the North would cringe to the last as she had been doing for fifty years. What say you, gon themen, are we done cringing? Or is Mr. Vallandig-ham and his posture to be first endured, then pixed then embraced-or, according to the poet, is the wa with moral monsters ! "I do not trust him," se Richelieu of the soldier, " he stoops too low." let never despises Polonius more than when the latter fools him to the top of his bent. Had the North been determined, outspoken, and faithful to herself, she ust have been faithful also to the South, and might have averted the tumor which new cats into car South ern brother's heart; having, instead, fostered that tamer until delirium has superseded, it must now res cue that brother, if he can be rescued, by the painfu Surgical way. Neuport, R. L. July 18, 1961.

JUSTICE TO CAPT. BENHAM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tellouse. Son: I find in a letter of your correspondent from Beverly, giving an account of the war in Western Vir ginis, an attempt to disparage the recent grand schieve ment of the other branch of the same army, which routed the robel forces at Carrick's Ford. The complains that more was not done by Gen. Morris's division; and compares the results disadvantageously with those achieved by the division of McClellan The injustice is so great as to be glaring, and demand the fullest correction-as the following facts will

abundantly show:
The division of Gen. McClellan consisted of nearly The division of Gen. McClellan considered of nearly 10,000 men, and at the battle of Rich Mountain they defeated a force under Col. Pegram of some 2,000. Of these not more than 350 were in the intrenchments stormed by Gen. Resenceanz's brigade of 4,000 to 5,000 of our troops; and when these were conquered Col. Pegram retreated from his intrenchments, and found to the conveiled by hungar to surrender two days. himself compelled by hunger to surrender, two day after, his remaining force of 600, the rest having go Gen. Garnett's force, however, comprised the mai

Gen. Garnett's force, however, comprised the many body of the rebel army, and amounted to 8,000; and these, upon their retreat, were pursued by Gen. Morris's brigade of less than 5,000. Only the advance guard of this brigade, under Capt. Benham, could, by any possibility, be hurried forward fast enough to vertake the retreating fee, in face of the storm, and the obstacles which impeded their pursuit. They be haved with a valor which cannot be too highly applicated. the obsaries which impeded their parsait. They behaved with a valor which cannot be too highly applanded. After an exhausting march of nearly two days, this body, of about eighteen hundred in all, came up with the rebel array, posted in a most formidable position, on a blaff lifty to eighty feet high. The men had tasted no food since Friday evening, some of them not since Friday noon, and it was now 2 p. m. on Saturday. Yet such was their spirit that in these circumstances they attacked the fee without a moment's hesitation or delay. Capt. Benham ordered the Indiana troops into the bed of the river, where they were protected by the steepness of the bank from the enemy's comon, and thus enabled his men to pass down the whole front of the enemy and turn his flank. This judicious and prompt measure saved many lives, and secured the victory. Attacked at once in flank and in front, though by so inferior a number, the enemy broke and fled, leaving their commander dead upon the ground, losing their camon, their miliary chest, one-half their provision train, and some 30 dead and 50 prisoners.

Your correspondent seems to imply that Gen. Me-

Your correspondent seems to imply that Gen. Mc Clellan was disposed to censure this as a meager and inadequate result, for an attack by this small brigade inadequate result, for an attack by this small brigade upon a strongly posted enemy of four times their number. Permit me to assure you that I have decisive resson to know that Gen. McClellan has, on the contrary, expressed his most decided approval of the extraordinary efforts and daring of Capt. Benham, and his admiration of the soldierly handling of this heroic brigade—an opinion in which Gen. Morris most warmly concurs. Capt. Benham has been performing the duties of a Brigadier-General for weeks past, and the direction of the whole division of Gen. Morris has been intreated to his hands with the most cordial substantion. trusted to his hands with the most cordial substaction of his superiors. The cheerful obedience of the Colonels in the action of Carrick's Ford, where Capt. Benham commanded in person, and alone, affords sufficien proof of their estimation of his merits, and the brillian esult justifies the confidence reposed in him.

Permit me, moreover, to suggest that the very plan

of the campaign welf is In ... ly it not wholly due to Capt. Benham, as the chief eagurer officer of Gen. Morris, who originally a orted it. In a careful recommittening and map ing of the whole adjacroft country afforded, too, the amiliat intelligence for the guidance of the troops, and contributed essentially to the sappy result of the movement. Will it be too much to suggest to the suborities at Washington that an officer who has shown such daring and such judement combined might, in these days of incompetent and blandering Briendiers, be advantageously intrusted with a Command ? New-York, Jace 22, 1361.

> A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION. BARNSTABLE BAY, Muss., July 8, 1861.

SIR: The Massachusetts Coast-Guard, consisting of Company of about ninety men, navigating in four unches, thirty by ten feet, armed with four frigate la 12-pound Dahlgren pattern bronze guns, or howitzers, breech-loading carbines, revolvers for the officers and cutlasses for the men, has now been cruising in Boston Bay for a fortuight under my command.

I would respectfully pray that something be done for this organization by Congress, in order that it may find more active service in defence of the flag. Most of the members have been under drill in small arms and howitzers nearly seventy days, mostly without pay, as a private volunteer association.

I have tendered the services of the Guard to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the Secretary of War, and have received answers that while both of these Departments of the Government recognize and desire to encourage the movement, neither of them can grant employment under any existing law. I have also invoked the recommendation for active service at the scat of war, of Commodore Stringham and General Banks. I have sought pay and rations of the State of Massachusette. No encouragement has been given to us further than an expression of good will, by any branch of the General or the State Governments

As the members cannot afford much longer to keep up the association for want of funds. I trust something msy be done, under the sanction of the Naval or War Committees, in order to place the Guard where it can be available to blockade, in transporting troops, in har-

rassing the common enemy.

I respectfully offer several suggestions for your consideration, in the order of their importance, according to my views and wishes.

1. To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to take the whole equipment into the hands of an officer, or officers, of the Navy, charter a suitable shoal draft seleconer of about 300 tuns, mount upon her two pivot rifle guns, give her a crew of twenty men, put the launches, guns, and men of the Coast Guard on board of her, and dispatch her to the seat of war. In this

of her, and dispatch her to the seat of war. In this case the efficers and men would expect to come under the rule of the Navy, receive pay as sessaen, quarter gamers, and master's mates, or such other pay as the Secretary might find due to their services.

2. If the nathorities cannot make a precedent for such a position for the Guard in the Navy, let the Secretary of War accept this plan as an aid to the Department of War, giving the officers and the men pay and rations as achiers, shoat and on shore.

3. To disband the Company and take over the boats and armament to the Navy st or near cost, which, exchadve of uniforms (which now belong to the men) amounts to some twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000). Since the organization of the Coast Guard there have been correlled about 170 members, many of whom have

been core-led about 170 members, many of whom have found places affect—some in the Navy and some in the merchant service.

merelmit service.

It would be very desirable, in view of the wants of the Navy, when the gun-boats now building shall be ready for use, to have similar organizations, with or without boats, equipped in be principal fishing towns of the New-England States, so that our hardy seamen, now suffering for want of work in defense of the flag, may be the want of a market for their goods, may find contential employment. I have visited Salem, Beverly, Marblehead, Glourester, Provincetown, Barustable, and shell go to Nantucket, Plymouth, &c.; in all these ports, and many others, there are hundreds of vessels laying tille, and thousands of men—second to none in loyalty, second to none in experience of our Southern laying tille, and thousands of men-second to none in loyalty, accound to none in experience of our Southern coast, and second to none in all the elements which constitute the accomplished seamen-excepting only, a want of knowledge of the art of war. The tiovernment should to day arm and drill these men, who are too poor to provide the necessary means to drill themselves. It nothing more could be done, a single pair of howitzers, or other guns, should be placed in all our fishing towns, with a competent gunner, or other officer, to teach the use of them to the of howitzers, or other gune, should be placed in all our fishing towns, with a competent gunner, or other offi-cer, to teach the use of them to the men I have alleded to; by this process a most valuable aid to the country would be moste ready to man the gunboats. Many of them are well acquainted with the small ports and in-lets from Labrador to the confines of Texas; their fish markets are cut off, and the stock of last season is on hand to a considerable amount, musold and unsaleable! At this moment I have in view from my yacht an and Truro, hid up for want of work to do. I ; that this is true of all the ports in New-Engla lewhere. At an expense for arms of less than \$1,000 for each port where lishing vessels congregate, the Government could prepare these men for the work which no others could do so well.

The nature of the Const-Guard organization is well

derstood by Capt. Fox, chief clerk of the Navy De partment. I believe that he understands and appreciates the sort of material of which it is made up. I trust that the Naval and Military Committees, to whom I have the honor to address this communication, will see the propriety, not to say the necessity, of giv-ing the Massachusetts Const-Guard a new name, and

ing the Massachusetts Chast-Guard a new name, and new work to do.

I address myself to you, Sir, without diffidence or apology, in the hope that one who has had forty-four years' experience as a seman and a merchant, may be exempted from the suspicion of any selfish or disloyal motive, and may have the credit of a desire to serve his country in her hour of need, without the hope of reaping any further glory than that of doing his best in a small way to conquer a lasting and honorable peace.
I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. FORBES.

PROMOTIONS IN THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse. Sin: The article on brevet rank in Tax TRIBUNE of the 5th inst, is well worthy the consideration of the Senate, both on account of the large expense involved and as a matter of justice and equity to the other

branches of the service. By the Report of the Secretary of War it will be seen that promotion by brevet is ignored and full rank substituted, in his recommendation of an increase and promotion in the general staff of the army. This is the work of the chief of one of those corps who thereby modestly recommend himself for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, and in order to allay jeal

ousy and opposition in the other branches of the staff he carefully includes them in the proposed benefits. The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE says with truth that in European armies brevet rank is only conferre for services more than ordinarily distinguished, or in cases where a corresponding command of troops given to the recipient of the bonor; whereas with a is too often obtained through political or personal in

These recommendations of the Secretary (who is in

These recommendations of the Secretary (who is in no sense a military man) originate in the Adjutant-General's office, the chief of whom is recommended for promotion to the mak of Brigadier-General. Now it is not proposed to give the officers of any of these staff corps the command of troops, where then is the necessity of an increased rank; neither is it pretended that in the existing war they have performed any distinguished of an increased rank; neither is it pretended that in the service. The ostensible reason for an increase of rank and promotion in these corps in the necessity for an increase of numbers; but it is well known that this can be done as well by adding to the list of captains, for it cannot be assumed that the officers of that grade are in any particular inferior in talent or ability to those of a higher grade. For example, a short time since the Chief of the Adjugant General Department was a are in any particular inferior in talent or ability to those of a higher grade. For example, a short time since the Chief of the Adjutant-General's Department was a Major; subsequently he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and very recently to Colonel (the high-est rank in his department recognized by law), and now he is recommended for promotion to General. Will this officer admit that he is more competent for his duties with the rank of General than as Colonel, or even Captain. If not, why make these the favorite and aristocratic arms of the service? The truth is, no changes are ever made in the organization of the army nuless these corps participate largely in the benefits. The advantages they possess in a social, political and The advantages they possess in a social, political and other points of view, are sufficiently evident and offensive to the pride and ambition of fine officers, who in serving with their regiments are cut off from such as sociations and influences as would secure them equal rights. In plain terms, this recommendation of the Secretary of War is only part of a scheme to benefit as a continuous above for the continuous arms of Screetary of War is only part of a scheme to benefit an exclusive class of officers, and to drain large sums of money, by way of increased pay, from the Treasury, without any corresponding services rendered, or necessity, to justify it. The next thing to deplete the Treasury will be a list of Brevets, in which these gentlemen must figure for additional rank, and at an additional rank, and are greated for this palpable system of favoritiem. Put staff officers and line onlicers on exactly the same footing, and when

the former distinguish themselves above their peers, promote or Wevet them to this her grades, and not otherwise, as is the case with others of the line. All hope of reformation for this particular department is vais, but a strict adherence to this role by the Senate, will gratify the army in general, and save the Treasury thousands upon thousands of dellars.

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VARIOUS WAR PTEMS. THEACHERY OF THE HARVES .- A letter to The Old

The acter of the Keners.—A letter to The Old Colony Memorial saya:

Yesterday, while the company was on guard, Mr. Simeon Barrows, who had narched off abuse, outside the i ket, fell in with a negre whom he had often even and spoken to before. He sat down and commenced conversation with him. After a while, the repro asked him how many troops there were in the town. Mr. Barrows gave him at evasive answer, saying there were enough of them at any rate. At this moment a man came up behind him, and gave him at I have of the head with an old seythe which he held in his hand, saying, "Well, by G-d, here is one the less!" Mr. Barrows drew a revolver, but before he could use it the two men wrenched it from him, and the white man aimed it at his bead. He caired it by the mazzle with his left hand, and formed it aside as it was dastarged, the ball passing through the palm of his hand. At the earner time his assailant aimed a blow as his bead with the soythe, which he caught in his right hand. He was then thrown down, and the neare stamped upon him, has that the print of his beed on Mr. Burrow's efemanch. The Rentels being frightened less the report of the late to head a him the garden and he he are for the late of head and the neare the report of the late head and the print of his beed on Mr. Burrow's efemanch.

leaving the priot of his beel on Mr. B grows's stemach. The Rebels being frightened less the report of the jistel should alarm the garrison, and by he crise for the garri to turn out, left Mr. Berrows and fled. He crawled in toward the goard tents, which were bardly within hading distance, and secon as he could make hims if beard had the goard turned out. Mr. Barrows was immediately taken to the flespital, and Mrs. Wardrop, who had arrived the day be one, waited upon him. The surgeon is of the opinion that angulation of the band or finger will be muneces any, and that he is not but internally by the kicks he received. that he is not hust internally by the kicks he received.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—During or shortly before the hight at Rich Meantin. John N. Haghes, of Beverly, who represented the country of Randolph in the kickmond Convention, was killed by the retells under the following diremstances. He was going from Beverly to joint Fegram's force, and upon approaching the rebel pickets they raised their guess to the Hoghes, mistaking them for Uncle same men, exchanged: "Don't shoot. I'm a Northern man." That was enough, and instantly about thirty gram were freed at him, tensing him all to pieces. Haghes was elected to the Convention as a Utilon man, but succumbed to the pressure toward the last, and warmly reposeed the cause of greenings.

The Szarch Fon Phivatekia.—The sloop-of-war Vincennes, Capt. Handy, arrived below yesterday. Capt. H. reports that he had cruised one hundred niles south-east of Nantucket for the last week, but saw nothing that looked like a privateer. The United States revenue catters Caleb Cushing and Morris, which sailed from this port upon a similar errand, arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday. Revenue cutter Crawford, from New-York, put in here yesterday, under command of Capt. W. A. Howard. The Urawford sailed from New-York last week, in company with the cutters Varina and Jackson. The two latter were ordered by Capt. Howard to proceed to Bernuda in search of privateers, and the Crawford headed up for Nantucket Shoals for a similar purpose. After reaching this port, Capt. Howard left his vessel for other business, putting it in command of Lieut. J. McKinley. Sho sailed at 5 this morning in the prosecution of the object of her cruise. ly repeated the came of spreading.

of the object of her cruise.
[Daily Evening Traveller, 20th. A BRAYK OLD VETKRAN.—By the snip Lydia Sko-field, from Liverpool, arrived here on Tuescay, came an old English artillerist, who has fought in many great battles in all parts of the globe, and who now uesires to join the Fe leral army. He was too poor to pay his passage, and was obliged to work for it. He lett a pension of thirteen guiness per annum, which he forfeits by this violation of her Majesty's proclama-tion. [Baston Traysller. On. Boston Traveller,
THE JEFF. DAVIS PRIVATEER ONCE MORE - The

New Bedjord Mercury says "that a letter from Tuos. M. Denham to his father, Tilson B. Denham, esq., of New-Bedford, of date Portland, 19th inst., says: San-New-Bedford, of date Portland, 18th inst., says: 'Sanday eve. (1sth) a brig was seen from our wheel-bouse, off Cape Cod, chasing a schooner; and, after a while, the brig was seen to fire, and the report of a cannon was heard by some in the wheel-bouse. We suppose it was the Jeff. Davis!' Young Denham is clerk on board the propeller Potomska. now jdying hetween New-York and Portland."

[Boston Traveller.]

TRAITORS IN ILLINOIS.—The Peoria (Ills.) Trans-

er.pt says; "A band of organized Socessionists exists in this "A band of organized Socessionate exists in time city, numbering, as claimed by one of the members some two hundred, who have registrementage, conducted with the utmost seems." Their movements have been watched, but no one has proposed proceedings against them, as they are considered wholly impotent for mischief." Their movement

test for mischief."

A similar organization, allied to the "Golden Circle," also exists in Iowa, and agents of the association are traveling from place to place instituting societies, or lodges, and initiating members into all the mysteries of sympathetic treason. The aim of the association is for the present to operate upon the public mind to produce a reaction against the war and to furnish such aid and comfort to the enemy secretly as shall keep them in heart till the progress of the reaction enables the sympathizers to act o, only and proclaim their alliances with "our Southern brethren."

[Keokuk Gate City.

"our Southern brethren." [Keokuk Gate City.
FROM THE ELEVENTH (MASS.) REGIMENT.—A recent
letter from the camp of the 11th Regiment, Col. Clark,
represents the men generally to be in excellent condition, with but little sickness. On the passage of the ceived valuable presents from personauterly strangers to them. Private Bullock, of Capt. Allen's company, was used the recipient of a splendid ring, set with pearls, and the lady, after placing it upon his floger, saluted him with a kies, and returned to the sidewalk.

HAVEN'T HAD FIGHTING ENOUGH .- The term of enlistment of the 1st Regiment from Connecticut expli-on Wednesday, the 2sth inst.; of the 2d Regiment the 7th of August, and that of the 3d on the 14th of August. Private letters received from members of the 1st and 2d Regiments indicate that they will not return home at precent. They have voted to remain thirty days after their three months expire.

A REBEL OFFICER IN ALBANY.—Among the prisoners at the Second District Station House, last night, was David Thomson, a young man of about 20, who styled himself a Colonel of the Confederate States Army. He was dressed in military costame. Thomson was accused of petit larceny, in carrying off a pair of spurs from the livery stable of George Harris. This morning he was examined and committed to jail. He is a great braggart, and exhibits any amount of South-ern braggadocio.

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF.—The Hon. John Gurley of Cincinnati will take the field at the close the session of Congress as aid-de camp to Gen. Fre-mont. The Hon. J. P. C. Shanks of the XIth Con-gressional District of Indiana, has been appointed to a similar position, and has accepted the appointment.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.-The Board mes ast evening; Ald. Franks in the obstr.

As attempt was made to take from the table the communication of the Mayor recommending the appointment of a water
commissioner in place of Mr. B. Lewis, whose term has expired, but decided by a tie vote.

The Collector of Taxes submitted his annual statement of moneys received and disbursed by him from July 1, 1866 to June 30, 1861 inclusive:

Da. \$2,273,462 73 Total and Total amount paid City Treasurer ... \$1,632,438 75 8y amount paid County Treasurer 484,889 82 83 amount paid Redemption acct. 62,771 31

\$22,013 28

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit \$2 on the Union Bank

POUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was picked up in the water at the foot of Little street yesterday morning. The clothes consisted of a black to oth overcost, casainers pastibous and vest, with cotten shut with lines boson, and coarse boots. The deceased was about 5 feet eight laches in high. In the pockets were a Dequarrectype of a middle-aged lady, a bunch of keys, two penknives, a memerandum book, a receipt in full of 15 cents from 8. Blum, and signed by Gabriel A. Dufowy to 15 the pocket from 8. Blum, and signed by Gabriel A. Dufowy several manuscripts written in French were also found. The deceased is supposed to have been a French were also found. The stages of the law been a French man. The bedy wentaken to the Dead-House to await identification.

LICENSES.—The Board of Excise granted fifteen ad-